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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JULY 14, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Col. JOHN D. CAMERON has nearly completed the North Carolina Handbook, upon which he has been engaged for some time past. His last labors are embodied in a chapter on grape culture. Col. CAMERON'S literary work is of a very high order, his love for North Carolina will spur him to his best endeavor in this, and the result will be something of which we shall all be proud. Besides the literary and historic value of this particular handbook, a good handbook of the State up to date is something greatly needed.

THE New York *Mail and Express* having said that "the Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago is a 'copperhead' ticket fore and aft. CLEVELAND never uttered a loyal sentiment during the war, and STEVENSON stumped Illinois in 1864, denouncing the efforts of the loyal soldiers as a failure and advocating a cessation of hostilities"—the Columbia, S. C. *Register*, like the South Sea Islanders, wants "some more missionaries," and pertinently says: "Any other arguments that the *Mail and Express* can use to cement the Southern Democrats will be gratefully reproduced in our columns."

THE railway commission has received notice from Col. A. B. ANDREWS, general agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, that 500 tons of steel rails will be at once placed on the complained of Murphy division of the Western North Carolina Railway. General Manager WINDER of the Seaboard Air-Line has been notified by the commission to make the recently changed schedules on the Carolina Central Railroad conform to the needs and convenience of the public. The commission has reduced the rate on melons shipped over the Wilmington & Weldon and Atlantic & North Carolina Railways from 80 cents and $1.30 per crate to 50 and 70 cents per crate. The station accommodations at Bladenboro on the Carolina Central Railway have been improved and enlarged.

We learn from a late English paper that the famous Althorp library, the possession of Earl SPENCER, is to be sold. The collection contains many volumes which it is a matter of British national pride to possess—such, for instance, as the famous Valdarfar *Boccaccio*, which LLANDFORD wrested from the second Earl SPENCER for £2,260, to be ultimately bought for ALTHORP for £750. It will be an epoch-making sale, for this great library contains some 50,000 volumes, mostly priceless. Scarce editions on vellum and large paper, magnificent printing, and dazzling bindings by PASDELOUP and ROGER PAYNE—these are among its glories. There are eighty-two out of the ninety-nine known productions of CAXTON; also the famous MENTZ psalter, a copy of which has fetched £5,000. Diminution of income owing to agricultural depression and low prices is supposed to have led to the dispersion of this "the finest private library in the world."

The State Democratic Executive Committee met in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week, and elected Hon. F. M. Simmons, of New Berne, chairman. There were thirty-eight members present. Gen. W. P. Roberts nominated Mr. E. Chambers Smith, the present chairman, for re-election. In nominating Mr. Smith General Roberts paid him a deserved compliment: He said that Mr. Smith was called to the chairmanship at a time when there were great political complications in the State; that he immediately assumed the responsible duties of the trust, comprehended the situation, and discharged his duties creditably to himself and to the success of the party. Under his administration as chairman the party won a greater victory two years ago than ever before in the history of the State and since the last election the complications had increased, but Mr. Smith never had at any time lost his balance and the late State Convention had been one of the largest in the history of the party and one of the most harmonious. He said this much as simple justice to Mr. Smith who had held the helm of the Democratic party firmly but wisely.

Mr. Smith was unanimously re elected, and upon being notified of the fact, appeared before the committee and expressed his appreciation of the honor and his inability to accept the position again. He thanked the committee warmly, and assured them that his best endeavors would be given always to advance the interests of the party and the cause of Democratic success. The committee then passed the following resolution:

Resolved That this committee extend to E. C. Smith, Esq. its thanks for the valuable services he has rendered the Democratic party in the conduct of its affairs.

Mr. Simmons was then unanimously elected chairman. The selection of a secretary was left to the Central Committee.

In the third district Mr. Frank Thompson was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Cyrus Thompson as a member of the committee, and Mr. A. D. McGill to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. H. A. McSwain, who, it will be remembered, was selected by the convention of this district at Raleigh, to serve on the platform committee of the State Convention in May last which nominated Elias Carr. In the fourth district Hon. C. M. Cooke was elected in place of J. C. Neal, resigned, and J. H. Pou to succeed J. J. Young, Mr. Young being elected a member of the Central Committee.

The best of feeling, say the Raleigh papers, prevailed, and the outlook for the Democratic party was regarded as most encouraging. There is every indication of a determination to elect Cleveland and Carr in North Carolina by a large majority.

Of the new chairman, the *News and Observer* says that he "enters upon the duties of the position with much experience, with ripe judgment, with a reputation for conservative views, and with the confidence of all who know him. He has been successful in conducting campaigns before this, and we may expect that he will arrange the details of the canvass so as to secure a victory both for the State and electoral tickets. Mr. Simmons was born in Jones county, but for years has resided in New Berne, where he has practiced law with credit and success. In 1886 he was elected to Congress from the Black District, defeating O'Hara, and made his mark in that body. He is a fine canvasser, a pleasing speaker, and is entirely familiar with public and political matters. He is a good worker, energetic, prompt and efficient, and will make a capital chairman of the committee."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A mob at Weston, W. Va., took a negro from jail on Tuesday night and hanged him. ——Three hundred Pinkerton detectives were sent by boat to the Carnegie iron works at Homestead, Pa. When the steamer reached the landing at 4 o'clock about 5,000 of the locked out workmen, women and children had gathered on the river bank. A pitched battle ensued in which 10 were killed outright and 37 wounded in the first engagement. The killed and wounded are about equally divided, 5 of the killed being Pinkerton men. The fight was precipitated by Pinkerton's men firing into the crowd. ——The Railroad Commission has caused the Richmond & Danville Railroad to purchase new steel rails for the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina Road. ——On complaint of citizens of Charlotte the Carolina Central was notified to improve its schedule between Wilmington and Charlotte. The Commission also called on President Elliot for the reason why the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad did not list for taxation in New Hanover county over $900,000 of personal property listed last year It also caused this road and the Atlantic road to give fruit shippers better freight rates. —— The conferees on the River and Harbor bill have about come to an agreement. ——A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate for adjournment of Congress on the 20th. ——There was rioting in Jacksonville, Fla., on the 7th inst. The town was full of armed negroes and several companies of State troops were called out. ——The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Geo. D. Johnston to be Civil Service Commissioner. —— The silver men of the House are making slow progress toward getting the Senate Silver bill before the Coinage committee. ——The cholera is steadily advancing through Russia. At Baku on the Caspian there are 100 deaths per day from this disease. ——The Democratic State Executive Committee met in Raleigh on the 7th inst. and elected Hon. F. M. Simmons, of Newberne, chairman, E. C. Smith declined a re-election. ——Another account of criminal assault and lynching comes from Clay county, Ala. ——A fatal encounter occurred in the billiard saloon of the Blount Springs Hotel, Ala. ——The recent floods in Indiana cause the wrecking of a train with the death of five men. ——Six thousand Sioux Indians are holding a Catholic congress at the Cheyenne agency in South Dakota. ——An effort is being made to form a fusion between the Democrats and Third party in Iowa. —— Mr. Campbell, of Chicago, declines the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. ——England, Spain and Italy have signed a secret agreement for the partition of Moroceo. ——The chairman of the receivers of the Georgia Central Company makes a statement to the security holders. ——Providence, R. I., had a $500,000 fire. ——Reports come of another revolution in Honduras. The revolutionists have seized an American vessel. ——The citizens of Laredo were aroused Saturday by Mexican soldiers firing on two deserters who were crossing the river. Some of the balls struck houses in Laredo. ——The captain of the stranded *City of Chicago* has signalled that it is no longer safe for the crew to stay on board of her. It is feared that she is fatally damaged. ——A German editor was sentenced to three months' imprisonmen for saying that the Emperor had shot two stags in the close season. ——French Anarchists at a meeting Sunday passed a resolution to blow up the Mount Brison prison and rescue Ravachol. ——Mite boxes are to be put in every Alliance hall in the country for contributions to the Polk memorial fund. ——Mr. Culberson of the House Judiciary committee says the Stewart silver bill will destroy the legal tender quality of Treasury notes. ——In the riots in Madrid on the 2nd inst. three policemen were killed and several police and gendarmes were injured. ——There is great diversity of opinion among Kansas Democrats as to what course to pursue as to a State ticket. All agree in supporting the Peoples' party electoral ticket. ——The Government has received no official information as to the seizure of the sealing vessels in Behring sea. —— The defalcation in the National Savings bank of Buffalo, N. Y., will amount to $500,000.—— The cyclone in Ohio on the 2nd inst. was fearful in the destruction of life and property. ——President Harrison was very much concerned about the Homestead riots and received frequent bulletins over the White House wires during their continuance. —— The Democrats of Speaker Crisp's district have renominated him for Congress and instructed him to support the Stewart Free Silver bill. ——The Railway Commission has begun work on the annual assessment of the roads, for taxation. This will require several days to complete. ——At 4:30 o'clock on the 7th inst. the total returns showed from the British elections the choice of 94 Conservatives, 66 Liberals, 9 Liberal-Unionists, and 5 anti-Parnelites. ——A Vicksburg (Miss.) special says Smith Tooley and John L. Adams *alias* Tooch were hanged about 12:20 o'clock Tuesday night 5th inst. in the court-house yard there by a mob of 700 white citizens. The Warren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd had no resistance. The crime of the lynchers was the murder of Benson Blake, planter and merchant, at Redwood, the culmination of thirteen robberies and assassinations within the past twelve months. ——News comes from Savannah, Ga., that a colored boy there, who was reared in this State, has been condemned to be hanged, and has sold his head, to be delivered after death for $15. He takes the money in advance, and says it will do him more good while he is living than his head would do him after death. ——The Miller iron-mines in Watauga county, twelve miles from the noted Cranberry mines, have just been sold to a syndicate, which will build a railway to Cranberry. ——A report from Maore county is to the effect that men who have left the Democratic party to affiliate with the Third party are returning in large numbers to the fold. ——The stables of Mr. Thos. J. Murden, on the Norfolk Southern Railroad, in Pasquotank county, were destroyed by fire, together with seven mules, five horses and a large quantity of feed, agricultural implements, harness, etc. No insurance on the property. ——J. W. Anderson, colored, was lynched near Gordonsville, Va., by a *posse* of masked men for committing a criminal assault upon a little white girl. ——Frank Thompson, President of the Democratic Club at Jacksonville, Onslow county, tells the Wilmington *Messenger* that his people are in good fighting trim, and propose to carry that county with a whoop.

Senator Vance at Wilmington.

On the Fourth of July, at the Hammocks near Wilmington, on the occasion of the annual yacht regatta, Commodore of the Yacht Club George W. Kidder, as we learn from the *Messenger*, addressed the audience in a very graceful and feeling manner, alluding to the fact that the Hon. Zebulon B. Vance and his wife were sojourners at our seashore, and that as this was the first public assemblage of representative citizens since the arrival of this distinguished North Carolinian in our midst, he thought the time auspicious for the members of the Yacht Club and their invited guests to express the great veneration and love in which our people hold the great Senator and to assure him of the pleasure we find in his presence here at the Island Beach Hotel, as well as to express our earnest hope for his speedy recovery. Commodore Kidder then remarked that, feeling assured that these sentiments would find a responsive echo in the hearts of every man, lady and child present, he had taken the liberty of inviting a member of the club to draft suitable resolutions embodying these sentiments and thereupon he introduced Mr. Iredell Meares. Mr. Meares then moved the adoption of the resolutions printed below, which were unanimously and cordially passed by a rising vote. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The members of the Carolina Yacht Club, assembled upon this occasion of their annual July regatta, are pleased to remember the presence at our sea shore of our great and beloved Senator, Zebulon B. Vance, accompanied by his accomplished wife, and are desirous of manifesting to them our hearty welcome and courteous considerations; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we tender to them an assurance of our cordial greeting, our best hospitality, and place at the disposal of themselves and their party the use and enjoyment of our Club House during their stay at Wrightsville.

"That appreciating that the ill health of our Senator is largely due to the great overstrain of his unwearied, steadfast, long and patriotic service to our country, State and national, we are the more sympathetic and concerned in his even temporary indisposition, and earnestly hope that he may find at our seashore perfect recuperation, and return with restored health and renewed energy to the labors of his ever-widening field of public use fulness.

"That proud of his surpassing abilities and great public services, which have reflected honor upon our beloved State and made him the foremost Carolinian of his day, yet, in common with all North Carolinians, we feel more endeared to him by those noble qualities of heart and soul, which have brought his life in wondrous sympathetic touch with all classes of our people, and made his name an affectionate household word, alike in the mansions of the great and in the cottages of the humble.

"That we cordially approve the Senator's crowning act in conferring upon his distinguished better half the naturalization of North Carolina citizenship, and recognize that in her acceptance of the honor she has contributed by her identity with the State an additional charm and grace to its womanhood.

"That these expressions of our greeting and appreciation of our Senator and his wife be conveyed to them by a committee of three of which our Commodore shall be one, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of the Club."

The committee duly appointed to convey the above resolutions consisted of Messrs. Geo. W. Kidder, Commodore, Junius Davis and Iredell Meares.

Again: at the Democratic Cleveland and Stevenson ratification meeting in Wilmington on Thursday night last, Capt. W. R. Kenan offered the following resolution, which was, of course, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of New Hanover, in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of candidates, both State and National, and of confirming the principles of the party as set forth in the Democratic platform, take this occasion to put on record in unmistakable language their high sense of appreciation of the presence of our distinguished Senator, Z. B. Vance, now seeking rest and recuperation at our seaside, and further express our sincere and heartfelt wish, that he may be soon restored to health and to the seat that he now fills with so much honor and credit to his State in the councils of the nation, and that this favorite son of North Carolina may be long spared to his people and to his family.

How Many People Speak English?

This interesting question is thus answered by a correspondent of the London *Times*: "It is computed that at the opening of the present century there were about 21,000,000 people who spoke the English tongue. The French-speaking people at that time numbered about 31,500,000, and the Germans exceeded 30,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 31,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,000,000. Even the Italian had three-fourths as large a constituency as the English, and the Portuguese three-eighths. Of the 162,000,000 people, or thereabouts, who are estimated to have been using these several languages in the year 1801, the English speakers were less than 13 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18.4, the Russians 18.9, and the French 19.6. This aggregate population has now grown to 400,000,000, of which the English-speaking people number close upon 125,000,000. From 13 per cent. we have advanced to 31 per cent. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by 70,000,000, the Spanish by 40,000,000, the Russian by 70,000,000, the Italian by about 30,000,000, and the Portuguese by about 13,000,000. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as any of the others, and this relative growth is almost sure to continue. English has taken as its own the North American Continent, and nearly the whole of Australasia. North America alone will soon have 100,000,000 of English-speaking people, while there are 40,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. In South Africa and India also the language is vastly extending."

A Watch for the Blind.

A watch for the blind is among the newest inventions. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The sightless owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to twelve.

A Smart Man

Will not hobble around on crutches when he can cure his Rheumatism with one bottle of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, costing only $5, but worth $100. Enterprising Druggists keep it, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The History of the Stevensons.

Dallas, Texas News.

H. C. Stevenson returned yesterday morning from the Chicago convention and furnishes the following interesting history of his ancestors and that of the nominee for second place on the ticket.

"Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, our candidate for Vice President, is a son of my father's brother, and therefore a full cousin of mine. In 1765 our grandfather and ancestor settled and built the primitive American log cabin in that portion of Iredell which now constitutes Alexander county, North Carolina. There at the foot of what is known as the Brushy, a spur of the Blue Ridge mountains, and more particularly described as Rocky Face, he located a league of land, the greater portion of which belongs to his descendants to this day. I am not sure, but I think he was from England. I was at his grave during the war and had it pointed out to me by half a dozen of his grandchildren.

"When the Revolutionary war broke out he raised a company of calvary (known as dragoons in those days) and fought Lord Cornwallis from Charleston to Yorktown. He covered the retreat of Gates's army after his disastrous defeat at Camden Court House August 16, 1780. A little incident related of that day shows the character of the man. There was the greatest confusion after the American army gave way, and Tarlton, commanding the British cavalry, began the pursuit and slaughter of the American soldiers. Grandfather faced Tarlton for half an hour, when he could hold his men no longer, since they saw a squadron of British passing to their right and rear. They then fled as fast as their horses could carry them.

"Being among the last to leave the field grandfather emerged from a copse of woods into the open space. In the centre he saw one of Tarlton's men trying to cut down with his sabre an American foot soldier who had taken refuge under a thorn tree, with the aid of whose branches and his musket he successfully warded off the strokes of the enemy's sword. Grandfather was galloping by some 300 yards to the right. The Briton left the tree and the soldier and started after him, seeing that he was an officer of rank, and no doubt thinking he could easily dispose of him. When he had reached within twenty or thirty paces Capt. Stevenson reined up his horse, drew his holster pistol and shot the Englishman, killing him on the spot. Our soldier under the thorn bush, seeing the Briton fall, immediately captured his horse and rode with granfather from that unfortunate field. I think his name was Laney. Anyhow, after the war he settled on an adjoining farm to grandfather, and there lived to a green old age, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

"There were six sons and four daughters born to grandfather. I think my father was the sixth son and Adlai's the fourth."

The Tortoise as a Weather Prophet.

Tortoises are extremely sensitive to changes of the weather, notwithstanding the shelter of their carapace into which they can immediately withdraw themselves. Apparently the pattering of rain upon their shells annoys them, as they quickly go under cover. In a small paddock adjoining the Museum at Cape Town are three large tortoises, who, by the way, have acquired the civilized taste of eating sandwiches, which M. Peringuey, the assistant curator, occasionally offers them. The shelter provided for them is a large wooden case or box, a sort of kennel, with an opening on one side. So soon as it begins to rain they make for this box, which, were they to enter methodically and in an accommodating spirit, might shelter all three. But the largest, an immense creature from Tortugas, can stride along more effectually than the other two, gets there first, and, not considering its geometric capacities, leaves space for at most the heads of his companions within. Two ladies were driving in the vicinity of Grahamstown, where the surrounding scenery is mountainous and extremely picturesque, when they saw a number of tortoises of all sizes hurrying down the side of a mountain, round the foot of which the road ran. "There's going to be a storm!" exclaimed the old Kaffir coachman. The ladies expressed their doubts, for the weather was fine and the sky cloudless. "When tortus runs down the hill like that they's going for shelter, and you'se sure there's a storm comin'." The man was right, and so were the tortoises; for in an hour or so a violent storm arose, and the ladies reached shelter barely in time.

Mobile Register.

Grover Cleveland and free trade is now the motto of the party. It is not in mortals to command success, but success will come in time to the Democratic party under this battle cry as surely as that the civilization of the world and the community of nations are breaking down the barriers to commerce. The Democratic party goes before the country to-day declaring for open ports and free traffic with the world; for honest money based upon the two precious metals; for civil service reform; for home rule for the States, and for economy in the government. The cause is a grand one—grander than any ever heretofore demanding the attention and support of this great national party. It is a cause that will enlist attention of the whole world. Whether it will succeed or not is a matter for the future to decide, but the radiance all points to a splendid victory for Mr. Cleveland. Indiana stood by him in the convention with an enthusiasm that meant victory; the leaders of both factions of New York predict that that State will cast its electoral vote for the candidate; Michigan is already safe for six or seven electoral votes; these with the solid South will elect Cleveland and with him a House of Representatives which will protect the South from threatened oppression and misrule.

War Victims in France.

From 1799 to 1815, when the only men left in their homes were those unfit to bear arms, when, as Gen. Foy said, a man entered the army never to return alive, of three millions who followed Napoleon, at least one million perished on the field, while an equal number died in hospital. In 1814, the French army contained only 610,000 men, including prisoners confined in Russia and Germany. Of the 309,268 French soldiers who took part in the Crimean War, 10,240 died on the field, and 85,375 in hospital. From 1851 to 1872, the period of the Second Empire, the losses were upwards of 356,000. The war of 1870–71 is debited with a loss of population amounting to 491,905; and the number of men called to bear arms was one million.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning

Remedy for Rheumatism has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty as being a safe and remarkably efficient preparation for the relief and speedy cure of Rheumatism. Its work is so speedy and miraculous that benefit is felt from the first dose, and one bottle will cure any ordinary case. Sold by druggists. Price $5, for large bottle, or sent by prepaid express on receipt of price by Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Congressman Alexander.

Wilmington Messenger.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, '92.

W. P. Oldham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 29th, stating that you wrote the undersigned letter, received. In the letter to Col. Moore I stated from information relating to some of my critics, etc., I did not refer to all of them.

When I stated in that letter I supported the State and national tickets it did not occur to me that any one would doubt that I endorsed the State and national platforms any more than one would doubt a Presbyterian endorsing the "Confession of Faith." But that you may not misunderstand me, I state that I endorse the Democratic State platform made by the State Democratic convention held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., in May last, and the national Democratic platform made by the national Democratic convention held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in June last. I have been in every campaign since the war—sometimes as a private, sometimes as an officer, and have done my duty to the Democratic party as best I could. If there be some who want to fight me for the nomination or even scratch me at an election they have a right to do so. The Democratic party has always contended for the greatest liberty to the citizen. And while I would appreciate a renomination I would not have any one vote for me who is conscientiously opposed to me.

Yours truly, S. B. ALEXANDER.

Senator Vance.

Wilmington Star.]

Between the mountains and the seashore there is no man in North Carolina who has a warmer place in the hearts of the people of North Carolina than Zebulon B. Vance. They feel that he belongs to them, and there are few of them, whether they agree with him in politics or not, who are not proud of the man and proud of his record, and who do not feel that in achieving well-earned fame for himself, he has honored the State which has honored and trusted him Their trust in him is well founded, and they have good reason for their admiration and their love, for in a public life spanning thirty-eight years, from young manhood to gray-haired age, he has never failed his people and there never was an emergency in war or in peace that he did not come up to the measure of stalwart, devoted, patriotic, heroic manhood. This is not written in the spirit of hero-worship, but in the heartfelt sincerity of one who knows him well.

Aside from his ability which has put him in the front rank in the Senate, his oratorical charms which have made him an irresistible power in forensic contests and given him national reputation, the inexhaustible fund of wit, anecdote and genial good nature which always makes his presence pleasant, there is one thing which more than all these has given him his strong hold upon the affections of North Carolina, and that is his big, true heart, which always beats in sympatny with his people, feels for them in their trials and adversity and rejoices in their prosperity.

The Amazons of Dahomey.

In his palace the King of Dahomey, is guarded by an army of women, whom travellers have called Amazons. In Dahomey they are called Minos, familiarly wives of the King, but this name is still less appropriate than that of Amazons, for these female soldiers are bound to a life of celibacy, and might more correctly be designated vestal warriors. This Praetorian Guard has often distinguished itself in battle, and no soldier ever had greater or more undaunted courage than have these women, whose every thought is one of conflict. They are recruited from the children of the chiefs, and from the young girl captives in the service of the king's wives. Their dress consists of a vest without sleeves, very short trousers, over which again are cotton drawers, long in time of peace, and shortened during war, and a cap on which is embroidered an alligator or some other animal. The Amazons live in the different palaces of the king at Abomy, and their number does not exceed fifteen thousand. They are divided into two battalions, but both are under one chief, who is always a woman who has made herself illustrious by her exploits. This guard keeps by the side of the king in his expeditions, and only marches against the enemy on the express orders of the monarch.

The States Nominated.

New York World.

A statement was hastily made by somebody at Chicago that Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Territories, which have no electoral votes, the meaning being that without the votes of the Territories he would not have received the two-thirds necessary to nominate.

As this statement is being repeated it is desirable to say simply that it is not true, as anybody may see by examining the figures.

If the Territories had not been permitted to vote at all Mr. Cleveland would still have been nominated on the first ballot.

The States, excluding the Territories, had 894 votes. Of these Mr Cleveland received 602½, or 6½ more than the necessary two-thirds. He was nominated by more than a two-thirds majority of the votes of the States alone, and by more than a two-thirds majority of the votes of States and Territories combined.

People's Party Presidential Nominee.

James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and was graduated in 1854 at the law school of the University of Ohio. Enlisting as a private in 1861 in the Second Ohio Infantry he had risen to major by October of that year, was commissioned colonel October 12, 1862, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry on the field. He resumed the practice of law after the war, was elected district attorney of the second judicial district of Iowa in 1866, was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the sixth district in 1867, and served two years. Becoming editor of the Iowa *Tribune*, he was elected to Congress, taking his seat on March 19, 1879. The National Greenback Labor party nominated him for the Presidency in 1880, and he received 307,740 votes. Two years later he was returned to Congress, and was re-elected in 1886.

Insects as Disease Disseminators.

The death of Mr. Balfour's private secretary through blood-poisoning caused by the bite of a gadfly which had been feeding on carrion proves, what has been long suspected—namely that flies, mosquitoes, and other insects may be dangerous disseminators of disease. There is no keeping them out of a sick room, and yet it is the likeliest occurrence in the world for a fly, which has been settling on the eruption of a painful skin disease, or among the germs of scarlatina or some similar infectious malady, to devote its attention to a person quite well.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

OF THE

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FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Geo. Rosenthal,
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Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 14, 1892.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. J. Hale, has hereafter entire editorial and other control of the OBSERVER. Mr. Z. W. Whitehead continues his connection with the paper as City Editor.

THE LOSS OF SELF GOVERNMENT.

"Free government," said Mr. Wilson, in his great speech at Chicago, "is self government. There is no self-government where the people do not control their own elections and levy their own taxes. When either of these rights is taken away or diminished a breach is made, not in the outer defences, but in the citadel of our freedom. For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and now we are threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other."

It is most true that the loss of the one (self-government) follows in necessary succession the loss of the other (the right of the people to levy their own taxes.)

Have the people lost the right to levy their own taxes? Practically, they have. As we have heretofore had occasion to say, the framers of the Constitution used the utmost caution in delegating to the Federal creature they set up at Washington any powers whatever. They were thus cautious because they realized the tremendous power, in its sphere, of the Federal machinery, and foresaw the enormous increase of that tremendous power, as the progress of the country should increase the number of States and their population and wealth, and widen the national domain. The essence of the Home Rule which the Constitution intended should be preserved to us through the autonomy of the States, is the quick acting machinery of a local government which represents the sovereignty of a political unit. The thirteen States which emerged from the Revolution were political units. Their sovereignty lay in a "convention of the people," which, as has been lately again decreed (by the Supreme Court of Mississippi) is supreme and final within the State. There is no cumbrousness or indirection in the action of the people's will upon a question of State politics—a question of State taxation, for example. The area comprised within the State's boundaries is small; the people are homogeneous; they know each other, and are practically face to face; and their laws are made and unmade with abundant celerity. Not so with the Federal creature at Washington—the servant which has become our master. That expresses the will of many sovereignties. Necessarily its powers were made supreme in its sphere; but, for the sake of that Home Rule which the Fathers foresaw was indispensable to liberty, they were rigidly limited in number.

The Constitution says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

On the subject of taxation, the powers which the Constitution has delegated to the United States are as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

There is no other grant of the taxing power.

The Republican party and its predecessors have sought the enlargement of the powers of the Federal government by implication and inference—as, for example, by assuming that the general welfare of the United States would be promoted by using the taxing power in such a way as to "protect" American private industries against foreign competition.

The Democratic party (in the beginning, known as "the Republican, or Democratic," party) has, from the outset, sought to confine the Federal power strictly within its limited sphere as defined by the language of the Constitution—as, for example, in the above quotation of the taxing power.

Therefore, it is a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party that the power to tax for the general welfare of the United States is not a power to tax for the welfare of private individuals, or corporations, owning private industries. Therefore, that "Protection" is unconstitutional.

That is the meaning of the tariff plank of the last Chicago platform.

Now, as we have recently pointed out, the Federal machinery of government, unlike the State machinery of government, is slow-acting and cumbrous. It is necessarily and inherently so, in part, and, in part, it was purposely made so in order to protect the weaker States against the encroachments of the stronger. But it was a system of nicely adjusted balances, in which the weaknesses of human nature were provided against as far as human wisdom could foresee, and whose equilibrium it was not expected would be materially disturbed. If the Presidency and both the Senate and the House should be in the hands of the same political party—as frequently it has been in the case of the Republican party since the war—the Supreme Court was relied upon to preserve the equilibrium. But the supremacy of the Supreme Court is qualified by the privilege of Congress to increase the number of its judges—as Mr. Webster said, to "dilute the Constitution by creating a court which shall construe away its provisions." This was done in General Grant's time, and, though not aimed at the question of Federal taxation, its effects would be felt if the question of the constitutionality of "protection" could be gotten squarely before that court.

These are the steps by which the people have lost the power of taxing themselves:

1. They did not know at first—so gentle and insidious was the tariff, and so unlike the rough but honest hand of their neighbor, the sheriff—that the tariff was a tax.

2. With the riches thus secretly wrung from the people, the beneficiaries of the tariff, having secured control of all the departments of the Federal government, at the breaking out of the war, have maintained their hold on one or more of them.

3. When in control of all departments of the government, these tariff beneficiaries secured such legislation as suited themselves, and, at last, the McKinley bill.

4. It is not possible to undo Federal legislation except the people—that is the Democratic party—regain control of the Presidency and the two Houses of Congress, all at the same time.

5. The Democratic party has not been able to regain such control.

Having thus lost the power of taxing themselves, the people are about to lose, through the force bill, the power of governing themselves.

This Presidential year is the first since the war that the opportunity has occurred for the people to regain what they have lost.

They may do so by the election of a Democratic President and Congress, pledged to the Chicago platform. Neither the Prohibition nor the People's party stands a ghost of a chance of success, even if their doctrines be accepted as sound. If, by division, we permit the success of the Republican party, the blood-letting at Homestead is but a suggestion of what the whole country must come to when the people realize that they are powerless otherwise to resist the tariff's "robbery under the forms of law."

THE PLATFORMS.

We print elsewhere the platform of the Prohibitionist party adopted recently at Cincinnati. Last week we gave that of the Third party, and we had previously printed and commented upon those of the Democratic and Republican parties. All of these documents were printed by us in full, and correctly, as they were finally adopted. Our readers, therefore, have before them the means of forming for themselves an intelligent judgment upon the merits of each of these professions of faith. As we have said, following the proverb, acts speak louder than words, and it will be well to bear this in mind in estimating the degree of reliance to be placed on the promises and professions. This applies chiefly to the two old parties, the two new ones having had no chance for making a national "record" on anything. The Prohibitionists have done something in that way in the State of Maine, and the Third party people in Kansas. Upon all of which and kindred subjects we shall have a good deal to say as the campaign progresses. In a general way, it may be said that the differences between the two old parties were never before so distinctly and candidly drawn; that the Prohibition people have borrowed an idea from the British Tories in their notion of a retaliatory tariff; and that the Third party people seem disposed to "claim the earth" for their Frankenstein.

NORTH CAROLINA and the SILVER BILL.

We trust our Representatives in Congress may see their way to opposing the consideration, at this juncture, of the Stewart silver bill. The State platform calls for the free coinage of silver at the present ratio between silver and gold of 16 to 1. The national platform calls for the coinage of silver at a rate based on the present relative value of gold and silver, which is greater than 16 to 1. During "off-years," much latitude is allowed within the party on public questions that do not involve fundamental principles, as is the case with the difference of method just noted. But this is a Presidential year; the question is a national one; and the national convention of the Democratic party has spoken, since the State convention met, in opposition to the principle of the Stewart bill. The national platform would seem to be law, therefore, for Democrats. Beyond this, it is believed that the passage of that bill by a Democratic House in the face of the national pronouncement, would jeopardize Democratic success in New York, and therefore in the national election. Under the shadow of the force bill, and with the echoes of Carnegie's rifles still ringing, we believe that the Democracy of North Carolina, by an overwhelming majority, takes the view above expressed.

MARTIN STREET—BY ALL MEANS, AND FOREVER.

A distinguished friend calls our attention to what, in the hurry of present politics, had escaped our attention, viz: the fact that the Aldermen of Raleigh had changed the name of Martin Street. No doubt the Aldermen were unaware that the General Assembly, one hundred years ago, upon adoption of the plan of our capital city of Raleigh, enacted that the streets then named, as in the plan, should be forever known by those names. Martin Street was named for James Martin, brother of Governor and afterwards Senator Martin, and himself a hero of the Revolution. So the sentiment was wrong, as well.

As there is no question about the law, we doubt not the Aldermen will restore the name.

The *State* owns the streets of Raleigh.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

In the Democratic congressional convention, which meets in Clinton on the 20th inst., Cumberland county will present the name of Mr. John G. Shaw, of this city, for presidential elector for the 3rd district. For a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the manifold duties appertaining to the office we know of no one in the district better furnished and qualified in every particular than our distinguished young townsman, and we are pleased to learn of the flattering prospects for his nomination.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

We are indebted to Hon. W. J. Green for a copy of the following telegram received by him from Senator Ransom:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1892.

Anti-option bill taken up by a two-thirds vote. Laid aside for general appropriation bill: Impression is bill will certainly pass.

(Signed) M. W. RANSOM.

Mr. T. A. Barker of the Hotel LaFayette, is back from St. Paul, Minn., for a few days, where he has the management of quite an extensive hotel business. We are glad to know of the success with which his efforts have been crowned in the wild, woolly West.

THE FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

The Recent Battle in Pennsylvania.

The employes of the iron and steel works in Pennsylvania have for some time past been working on a scale of prices for their labor that expired on the 30th of June. Out of the struggle between labor and capital which modern conditions have fomented, and which the tariff has accentuated by restricting the market for American labor's products, while leaving free to capital the supply of cheap foreign, competing labor, a labor protective organization has sprung up known as the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. On the 28th of June, the following despatch from Pittsburg, the great headquarters of the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania, and, in fact, of America, was sent out to the newspapers:

An apparently authentic statement that the Carnegies have decided to employ only non-union men at their Homestead Mills after July was given out to-day. If this be true it means to hundreds of the 4,000 employes the giving up of homes that have been established after years of hard work, or the surrender of what they consider their right, to organize, as well as the acceptance of lower wages. The officers of the Amalgamated Association have been careful to impress on their followers the necessity of preserving the peace at Homestead. When they learned of the intentions of the Carnegies to-day they tried to suppress the news until it could be confirmed and the people at Homestead prepared for it. It is denied by representatives of the Carnegies that any Pinkerton men are on the ground or that it is intended to employ any of these strike breakers. They insist that only a few extra watchmen have been employed and that this means nothing. Opposed to this are the statements of workmen who profess to have positive information that Pinkerton men are already in the town. Whatever may be the truth concerning this, there is no doubt that the whole establishment has been put in condition to make its defence against attack easy.

"The Carnegies" are the family of the forty-millionaire John Carnegie, the Pennsylvania Republican protectionist, who, in common with the rest of his party—as in the Minneapolis platform—declares that the protective tariff is levied chiefly for the purpose of maintaining and increasing the wages of the laboring man; who grinds his own wage-earners to lower and lower wages by holding out before them the alternative of being replaced by the cheap foreign labor which militarism and scant land, superadded to high tariffs, in Continental Europe, fling upon our shores in hordes, and against whom the same tariff levies no duty to protect the American article of labor; who, at election time, under threat of discharge, forces these same wage-earners, their power of resistance thus weakened, to vote the Republican ticket, and thereby to fasten the collar tighter about their necks; still pursuing the ways of his party associates, spends most of his time in those British palaces whose existence he so fervently inveighs against when in America; and caps the climax of his Puritanic, Republican goings-on, by making a petty contribution out of his ill-gotten riches to a Scottish town and posing as a philanthropist therefor.

"Homestead" is the name of a town of some 12,000 inhabitants situated on the Monongahela, in the Pittsburg district, built up by some of Mr. Carnegie's employes in the days before high tariffs had forced overproduction, and cheap ocean transit had glutted the American labor market.

Of the "Pinkertons" we give an account elsewhere.

Such was the situation on the 28th day of June. The exigencies of the Republican campaign required an abundance of fat to be fried out of the protected millionaries, and this one, Carnegie, forgetting the usual precaution of recouping his campaign contributions *after* the election, determined to make provision in advance, and so ordered a reduction of wages averaging 30 per cent. His employes, on the other hand, their eyes opened at last by the campaign of education in 1890, and the impudent Republican Minneapolis platform staring them in the face, determined upon resistance to such tyranny and hypocrisy. Meanwhile, the unlawful body of armed men known as Pinkerton detectives, whom the protectionist employers keep in pay to thrash back into the traces such of their employes as Protection has left a spark of manhood in, were being marched to the scene of action.

On the 30th of June, the following telegram was given to the press:

The Carnegie Iron Works shut down this morning. Thirty-eight hundred working-men have been turned out. The bitterest feeling prevails among them and bloodshed is expected to-day.

The latest information concerning the intentions of the Carnegies is that they will discharge all of their 4,000 employes who do not accept the reduction in wages by Friday, and will employ only non-union men after that date.

The adoption of this policy means the breaking up of homes or the surrender of the privileges of belonging to trade unions, and the men at Homestead may be counted upon to resist strongly. The determination to make the Homestead plant non union is said to have been reached at a conference of Carnegie officials yesterday. They deny that any Pinkerton men are guarding their works. This statement is met with the positive assertion of workingmen that leaders of Pinkerton forces are in consultation daily with the mill officials at Homestead. The National Tub Works Company which employs four thousand men, signed the scale yesterday, agreeing to pay for another year the wages their employes have received during the past twelve months. At the National Tube Works every grade of iron is manufactured, and the workmen are very positive that if this concern can pay present wages other firms can do likewise.

Thus, instead of waiting for the threatened strike, Mr. Carnegie from his protection-built castle in Scotland, ordered a lock-out, having put his iron works in a condition to resist attack, surrounding them with electric wire fences, hot water pipes for scalding the workmen, and other defensive works, just as in war an army protects itself by abattis and chevaux-de-frise.

This condition of affairs alarmed the head of the party which had brought on such a calamitous crisis, to wit the President of the United States, and the New York *World* of July 1st contained the following special from Washington:

Chris Magee, the Pennsylvania Republican boss, has had a number of conferences with the President this week. He has left for Pittsburg with an important commission from Mr. Harri on.

From excellent authority it was learned to-night that the President had become alarmed over the object lesson in Protection furnished at Mr. Carnegie's mills at Pittsburg and had directed Mr. Magee to carry the message to the mill-owners that the trouble must be patched up at all hazards.

Mr. Magee was told, according to this authority, that upon his success in affecting a peaceful settlement would depend the President's favor in the distribution of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania.

A NIGHT ALARM.

Despatches from Pittsburg of the 1st describe the tention of the situation. At 930 that night, three sharp toots from the big new whistle of the town electric light works sounded the first alarm in the fight betwen Andrew Carnegie's big protected steel mill and the 4,5000 workmen whom he has locked out.

A breathless man, covered with perspiration rushed into the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association. He had rowed across the Monongahela River from Rankin, had run from the landing to the hall, and brought the report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's night express due in twenty minutes, was loaded with non-union men.

In two minutes the whistle signalled the fact to the men of Homestead, who rushed from every direction for the landing.

The steamer-yacht *Edna*, manned by members of the Advisory Committee and commanded by the commodore in charge of the river patrol, returned the whistle signal to the town.

In less time than it takes to tell it almost scores of skiffs pushed out in the darkness and one thousand men landed on the opposite bank of the river, where they surrounded the station. There was no noise and no undue excitement. The men acted like trained soldiers.

Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Fifty and the successful leader of the strike of 1889, sat by the reporter in the stern of the *Edna* as she steamed across.

"DON'T LOOK FOR A BATTLE."

"Don't look for a battle," he said in answer to the reporter's question. "Every one of our men is whispering to himself the watchword 'hands down.' You will see no pistols or clubs or stones. We will simply surround these strangers, whether they be 'black sheep,' workmen or Pinkerton detectives and very gently, but very firmly push them away from this locality. If they are content to move in the direction of Pittsburg, well and good. If they choose to resist they may be forced to the river bank. We have flat-boats there, which such people may cast themselves adrift if they don't care to listen to reason."

The express arrived and stopped, but the alarm turned out to be a false one.

The occurrence serves as an illustration of the way in which the trouble is being handled. The organization of the men is perfect. The Advisory Committee appointed by the eight lodges of the association is in complete control of affairs. It meets morning and evening and members of the committee are in Bost's Hall, on Eighth avenue every hour of the day and night.

As many of the 4,500 locked-out men as can be handled are on picket duty at every possible joint of entrance to the works. They are divided into two squads, one for the day and the other for the night duty, each under command of a captain and two lieutenants.

The river front for three miles is patrolled by the *Edna* and men in skiffs. Fifty men are encamped at Rankin, where the railroad tracks across the river into the works, has its terminus.

The country is throughly picketed and patroled for four miles in every direction from the big steel mill. No stranger is allowed to remain in town until his credentials have been proved satisfactorily. Committees meet every regular passenger train upon its arrival.

The men expect to win their battle by forever preventing the admission of a non-union workman into Carnegie's protected mill.

The mill is closed tighter than a drum. The men are locked out, but nobody else can get in.

On the 2d instant, the men received their pay and notices of discharge. By that time fully 40,000 workmen in the different mills in Western Pennsylvania were idle. While Mr. Carnegie was at his place of safety across the ocean, his interests were looked after by one Frick, who became generalissimo of all the Carnegie, Pinkerton, and Protectionist forces. This man gave it out next day (July 3) that there was really no hurry to begin work again at the mills and that they didn't wish to start up for three weeks or a month. The leader of the workmen was Chairman Hugh O'Donnell of the Advisory Committee appointed by the various lodges of the Amalgamated Association. Chairman O'Donnell is evidently not only a cool, but a very level-headed leader, and in commenting on Generalissimo Frick's assumption of unconcern, said that it is "this very aspect of indifference to the situation which makes me doubly vigilant in maintaining a watch upon 'Fort Frick.'" O'Donnell and all the locked out men, said a telegram that day, believe that in the man for whom the fort is named, the now active director of the Carnegie fortunes of $25,000,000, they are facing the wiliest and most intrepid foe organized labor ever had to deal with. They think that it is his policy, and they draw their belief from a perhaps partisan observation of his career, to precipitate a fight at the earliest opportunity, and then to have the difficulty under which he is laboring settled by an appeal to the arms of the State which will allow him to introduce his non union men under the protection of the Pennsylvania National Guard. They say that is the way he has always done in his coke strikes, and point to the slaughter of the maddened Hungarians at Morewood a year ago last winter as an example of this set policy of drawing labor into a false position and then working the merciless arm of the law to keep it there.

Through this anxious period, the conduct of the locked-out men was ideal. Under the discipline of O'Donnell, they stood the ordeal of affluent idleness. On the 2d, $100,000, their last earnings, was thrown among them and the next day, says a correspondent, "I did not see a single drunken man in the borough, nor find a single open saloon. In fact the rule of the Avisory Committee has been the most absolute that any Pennsylvania town has known since Adjutant General Hastings ruled Johnstown after the great flood.

The 4th of July passed without special incident. The next day the Sheriff of the County (Alleghany) visited Homestead. Laterin the day ten deputy sheriffs appeared with copies of a proclamation from the Sheriff warning the locked out men to desist from interference with non-union men if these should attempt to enter the Carnegie fortifications. The deputies were politely assisted out of the town.

"Gentlemen," said Hugh O'Donnell, "we have brought you to the river, rather than to the railroad station, because it was better for your own safety in our judgment. The yacht will take you to Glenwood, where you can get on the electric cars and be home in twenty minutes. We have simply done our duty as citizens."

"I am glad you have," responded Deputy Cluley, taking off his hat. Then he stepped on board, the yacht pointed her nose out into the river, and Homestead was rid of the sheriffs.

Early in the morning of the same day Governor Pattison received a telegram from the locked-out men asking his presence in Homestead, and saying that the Carnegie manager had acted in a manner contrary to the laws of Pennsylvania. The Governor proceeded at once to the State capital, in preparation for such action as might become necessary.

THE BATTLE—ROUT OF THE PINKERTONS.

The associated press despatches contained the following account of the bloody conflict which Mr. Carnegie's hired troops brought on, on Wednesday, July 6th:

The developments to-day showed that the application made for assistance from the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a *coup de main* on the part of the Carnegies in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives in the mill enclosure. The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them. The barges were of the best build and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements, and other accomodations, and as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected to-day, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner.

It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 9 o'clock this morning, but the guards which were on duty along the river got word of the intended invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a towboat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome. When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets prepared to resist the landing of the detectives.

THE FIGHTING.

By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment, and they were compelled to go in single file, and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wildfire, thousands of men women and children thronged to the river-bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land, and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by the bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind a breastwork hastily constructed of steel rails and billets, and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as they appeared on the deck of the boats.

THE BARGES LEFT IN THE LURCH.

In the meantime Captain Hynde and Superintendent Kline, of the Pinkerton men, were disabled, and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the tow-boat hastily cut loose from the barges and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent down to the hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being taken to the morgue and the undertaking rooms in the town.

The news of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of mill-hands, all of whom are now idle, pending the conference on the scale, congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others, armed with guns and revolvers, and well supplied with ammunition, took up the line of march to reinforce the strikers.

CANNON BROUGHT INTO PLAY.

As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass 10-pounder cannon and planted it within a steel-billet embrasure, so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than 1,000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad iron. A fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along the sides. Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannon were trained on the boats, and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boats were splintered, but the steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating to the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port-holes in the bows, and inflicted terrible injury on the imprisoned men.

BURNING OIL AND DYNAMITE.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the sides and decks of the barges. While this was being done barrel after barrel of it was emptied into the river above the mooring-place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels, with great effect.

THE DETECTIVES ENTRAPPED.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appal the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The tow-boat had left them and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or that they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired from the barges.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they doubtless would have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated Association, who went to the scene of the war in the afternoon. Thorough their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this war was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place, and as they owed no allegiance to any organization they could not be controlled. They wanted to see the carnage go on, so that it was not until some of the strikers pointed their guns at the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

THE PINKERTONS SURRENDER.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected and a committee of strikers went aboard the barges to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time they had submitted to such a humiliating surrender.

SEVEN PINKERTONS KILLED.

When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks. The most shocking and dastardly deeds, however, were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the streets on both sides.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill-men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol-shot wounds in their heads, and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in shoulders, arms and legs, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts, and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the Town Hall. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes, and they were struck with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town. The men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the heads and shoulders, inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal injuries.

THE CROWD DEMON-LIKE.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks, and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained.

The men were finally lodged in the Opera-House, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building, and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

THE BARGES FIRED.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture, and then set it on fire, first securing the barges so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on either side of the river were literally crowded with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battle-field and be out of range of the deadly bullets. The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough, as well as the citizens of the entire county, who for the second time will be called upon to pay the enormous amount of money entailed in the shape of riot losses.

TWENTY KILLED: THIRTY-NINE WOUNDED.

A complete list of the killed and wounded was not obtainable at midnight. As far as could be ascertained however, 11 workmen and 9 detectives were killed, and 18 workmen and 21 detectives were injured in the battle. In addition to this at least 200 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to the jail.

THE PINKERTONS' LOSS.

The imprisoned Pinkertons say that 7 of their men were killed outright and 11 wounded. They believe several of their men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkertons now in the lockup and rink is 234.

The homes of the detectives are: Chicago, 120, New York, 75; Philadelphia, 25; the remainder, the neighborhood of Brooklyn.

The Coroner of Allaghany county is here making preparations for an inquest, and the Sheriff is expected before morning.

NOT LEGAL OFFICERS.

The 300 Pinkerton men taken to Homestead this morning to protect the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They were accompanied from this city by Deputy-Sheriff Gray, who was supposed to have sworn the detectives, but he denied doing so. He said that he had no authority himself to take such action, and that Sheriff McCleary had not authorized him to do so.

During the progress of the battle, Manager Frick sat in his office at Pittsburg coolly smoking as he read the dispatches recounting the dreadful scenes.

The Republican sheriff of Alleghany county endeavored to throw the responsibility upon Governor Pattison. But the Governor replied that it was evident the sheriff had not done his duty. He had called into service only 10 deputies, whereas he might have gotten a thousand from Homestead itself, [as offered by O'Donnell before the landing of the Pinkertons.]

Even the Republican newspapers of Pittsburg hold Frick to blame for using the Pinkertons, an unlawful armed force.

The dispatches report the little President at the White House as alarmed!

On Tuesday morning, the Pennsylvania State Guard—5,000 strong, with 3,000 more on the way—under command of Major General Snowden, entered Homestead under Governor Pattison's orders made in compliance with the request of the Sheriff of Alleghany county. They were received with every demonstration of respect by the workmen. Shortly after, the Carnegie proprietors were put in possession of the fortified mill.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

DIED.

HOLMES—Departed this life on the morning of July 5th, 1892, Mrs. EDITH ANN, wife of Mr. N. F. Holmes, in her 33rd year, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret McNeill, in Fayetteville, N. C. She was buried in the cemetery the following afternoon, after her funeral was preached by the undersigned. After several months of illness she has departed this life to be forever with her Lord.

J. D. BUNDY.

North Carolina Baptist please copy.

A Ten Dollar Gold Piece for a Cent.

Sometime ago, a gentleman bet that if he stood at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street, New York, and offered gold Eagles to the passers-by for a cent each, he would find no purchasers. The experiment was tried, and it turned out just as he said. No one would believe that the coins were genuine. It seemed too good to be true. An equally remarkable offer is that made by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the sovereign cure for Consumption. Think of it! restoration to life and health for a mere song. There is not a case of Lung-scrofula—in other words, Consumption—that will not yield to it, if it is taken in time. It is the greatest blood-purifier ever known, and is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in all diseases of the throat and lungs, or money refunded. Only extraordinary curative properties could warrant or sustain its makers in selling it thus, *on trial!*

A Philosopher's Opinion.

Voltaire said to a beautiful young lady with whom he was dining: "Your rivals are the perfection of art; you are the perfection of nature." This could not have been said if the young lady was suffering from disease, and pain had left its signs on the features. Women who want to keep beautiful, and be the "perfection of nature," should use "Favorite Prescription" to assist Nature when needed, to correct irregularities, aid circulation and digestion, and thereby clear up the skin, rendering it soft and beautiful. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar ills, sold through druggists, and *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic properties.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

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University of North Carolina

Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in law, medicine and engineering. The Faculty includes two hundred teachers. Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins September 1st. For catalogue with full information address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C.

June 23, 1892—2m

Medical College of Virginia

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN.

July 14, 1892.—3m *Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.*

Get Prices on Pianos and Organs

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Feb'y 4, 1892—tf

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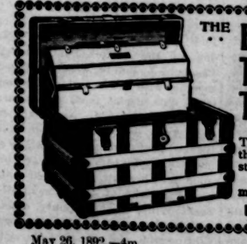
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June 23, 1892—tf



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May 26, 1892.—4m

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 14, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, City Editor.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same.**

State Fair Marshals from Fayetteville.

On the Chief Marshal's staff for the State Fair to be held at Raleigh this year, Fayetteville will be represented by Messrs. A. J. Pemberton, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., A. B. Williams, Jr., and John Underwood.

Picnic at Rennert.

The public are cordially invited to attend the annual Sunday-school picnic at Rennert on Saturday, the 17th inst. Prof. J. B. Carlyle, of Wake Forest College, will deliver an address at 11 A. M. Other speakers will make addresses in the afternoon.

Off For Winston.

Deputy Grand master W. D. Gaster, Messrs. Andrew Broadfoot, W. H. Flowers, and J. D. Brown, of this city, will represent Fayetteville and Pine Lodge, No. 3, of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F., of North Carolina, at Winston this week.

Haymount Residence.

Mr. Geo. A. Thomson has purchased a delightful residence on Haymount, to which he will remove his family in a few days. Mr Thomson is to be commended for his wise selection, as there is no more desirable place of residence in the State than Haymount.

Evangelist Fife at Rocky Mount.

Evangelist Fife closed another successful meeting at Rocky Mount last week, adding many new names to the Lamb's book of Christ, besides reclaiming many backsliders. A handsome purse was also made up and presented the Evangelist, by the people of the community as an expression of their appreciation and endorsement of his services.

Medical College.

We call special attention to the advertisement in our columns of the Medical College of Virginia. This old, efficient and honored institution is about entering on its fifty-fifth session, and we urge upon our young men who purpose studying for the profession to patronize this home institution, whose professors and other instructors are selected from the best practitioners in the State.

Promotion.

Mr. Owen Page, telegraph operator in the railroad office at this place, has been promoted to the position of chief operator for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company in Fayetteville, to succeed Mr. J. G. Leak, who goes to Wilmington to accept a position with the Western Union Company. Mr. Page is, without doubt, the youngest operator in the State, being only about 13 years of age, wearing "knee pants" just the same.

Delightful Entertainments.

The Friday afternoon concerts in front of the Park House by the F. I. L. I. Cornet Band are indeed rare musical treats, and are a source of genuine pleasure and amusement to our community. The entertainments are free to all—rich and poor alike—and are regularly attended by hundreds every Friday afternoon. Among other things, Fayetteville can boast of one of the best cornet bands and military companies in the State.

Matters Political.

Mr. A. D. McGill of this county, has been elected a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee to succeed Dr. H. A. McSwain, resigned. At the same meeting Dr. Cyrus P. Thompson, of Onslow, resigned his position as a member and chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3rd Congressional district, and Frank Thompson, his brother, was put in his stead. This leaves the committee without a head, but the early meeting of the Congressional Convention obviates practically any necessity for a meeting of the committee earlier than that date, when a chairman will be elected.

Moving in the Right Direction.

A movement has been quietly set on foot in this city for the building and equipment of another one hundred thousand dollar cotton mill in Fayetteville, on the installment plan. We hail this movement with no little pleasure, as we have every reason to believe that, with proper effort and co-operation among the business men, the undertaking will speedily materialize into a reality. Manufacturing above all things else is what the southern States need today to make our people independent, as well as to attract capital from abroad.

The Vollers correspondent of the *Robesonian* writes that a united effort is being made for another mammoth cotton mill at Big Rockfish. Let the good work go on.

We are further authorized to announce that a meeting of all the citizens interested in the promotion of the project will be held in the Town Hall to-night at 8:30. Let there be a large attendance.

Excursion Rates.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company will sell excursion rate tickets to Raleigh, August 9th to 15th inclusive, on account of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

To Raleigh, August 16th to 18th, good returning to the 20th, on account of the annual racing.

To Raleigh, July 31st, good returning to August 5th, on account of the meeting of the A. L. of H. of North Carolina.

Between Hasty and Maxton, July 25th. Good returning to August 2nd, on account of Wilmington District Conference M. E. Church at Maxton.

From all points along the line to Red Springs, from August 1st to 6th inclusive on account of the Elders' and Deacons' Conference, good returning to the 15th.

To Greensboro, N. C., August 6th to 8th, good returning to the 13th, on account of the Annual Meeting, of the North Carolina State Alliance.

The Peoples' Party Convention Meets and Adjourns without Making any Nominations.

Pursuant to adjournment the Peoples' Party convention for the 3rd Congressional district reassembled in the Court House here Tuesday, E. N. Robeson in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Wilcox, of Moore, was requested to act in that capacity.

After some quibbling over the committee on credentials, Mr. John McDuffie, of Cumberland, moved that all resolutions of the St. Louis demands, adopted at the first meeting, which bind every member of the Alliance and Peoples' party to vote for no man for any office—local, State or national—who will not swallow every demand of the St. Louis platform, be stricken out, over which a prolonged discussion ensued. The vote by counties was demanded and finally proceeded with, the vote standing 12 for to 9 against the resolution.

At this juncture several of the delegates present, who were absent from the first convention, gave most emphatic notice that had they been present when such resolutions as embodied in sections 2 and 3, above refered to, were adopted, they would never have voted for the ratification of any such proscriptive methods, and further, that if such "gag" rule be forced down their throats against a strong and bitter protest, without an opportunity to participate in their enactment, they would withdraw from the convention, many of the delegates putting on their hats. Just here confusion reigned supreme and a split was inevitable, when some of the delegates who had been zealous and enthusiastic in their support of the adoption of sections 2 and 3, moved, and it was seconded, that section two be stricken out; and harmony was once more restored.

A motion first to adjourn to July 28th, and then to August 23rd, was the next order of business and elicited a general discussion, the latter date being more acceptable to the delegates the convention adjourned to meet in this city on Tuesday, August 23rd, 1892, for the transaction of all unfinished business of the convention. The number of delegates in attendance was very little if any larger than before, some of whom made no concealment of their doubts as to the wisdom or expediency of nominating a candidate for Congress from this district in this campaign, arguing that the Democrats at Clinton on July 20th, might nominate such a man as they could endorse or support.

LATER.

Subsequently 9 of the white delegates and 2 negroes bolted the action of the convention and nominated Frank Koonce, of Onslow, for Congress, and J. W. Perry, of Bladen, for Presidential electors. Koonce has been everything in politics and nothing after all, while his colleague, Perry is an ex-Republican, without any influence or following whatever at home or abroad. Those delegates who carried the motion to adjourn to August 23rd, were open and emphatic in their repudiation of the ticket, and declared publicly that they voiced the sentiments of their counties in the convention and would therefore be sustained in the course they had pursued.

Wreck near Parkersburg.

The mixed passenger and freight train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, was ditched near Parkersburg Saturday evening last. The engine was completely wrecked together with four or five freight cars, entailing a loss to the company of several hundred dollars. The engineer, Mr. Authur Dixon, of Fayetteville, had his shoulder dislocated, and fireman Willie Carr was bruised and slightly injured about the body. Dr. J. A. Hodges of this city, was speedily taken to the scene of the wreck, aboard the relief train, and rendered all necessary medical aid to the wounded, who are at this time doing well. The regular passenger train due in Wilmington at 11:10 did not leave Fayetteville until after 10 o'clock and was delayed at the wreck, where a transfer of all baggage and passengers was made, arriving in Wilmington about 4 A. M. Sunday morning. To "Bud" Campbell, the conductor in charge of both trains, praise and credit is due for his painstaking and satisfactory transfer of everything and the comfort of the passengers meantime, as well as throughout the journey to the "City by the Sea." The company was no less prompt in its efforts to give relief to the wounded and expedite travel.

The Crops.

By some it is thought that the recent heavy rains, particularly in the Eastern and middle parts of the State, have worked no little harm to the general crops. Cotton, which is decidedly backward in the weed and otherwise, suffering worst. A summary of the condition of the crops throughout the State, however, by the State Agricultural Department for the month of June, makes a good showing as follows: Wheat, 99½; cotton, 84½; tobacco, 91; peanuts, 85½; Irish potatoes, 103½; sweet potatoes, 90½; sorghum, 90½; rice, 93½; meadows, 93½; apples, 56; peaches, 52; clover, 87½; small fruits, 85½; grapes, 90; stock, 97, cattle, 95½; swine, 100; sheep 91; labor, 87½. In the country contiguous to Fayetteville we are glad to report improvement in the crops generally, and cotton and corn especially, the staple crops of the country. Mr. W. N. Williams reports the tobacco as looking well and giving promise of good results. The cotton crop in sight is reported at 8,933,605 bales.

Base Ball Match.

We are glad to see that the young men of our town have regained some of their old love for sport and have organized a base-ball team. They played Rockfish last Friday, winning easily by a score of 14 to 3, and considering the small amount of practice they have had lately, did very well indeed. The following is the team:

Henry Pemberton, P., Capt.
Archie McMillan, C.
James Rush, 1st B.
J. Wall, 2nd B.
Paul Slocomb, 3rd B.
A. B. Williams, L. F.
Geo. Aldrich, S. S.
Robt McGeachy, R. F.

The team left here Tuesday for Wilmington, to play a very strong team we understand.

Score Another Victory for the F. I. L. I. Co.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company of this city, which voluntarily withdrew from the North Carolina State Guard about two years ago, when the alternative of "donning the blue" or honorably withdrawing, was given, has again became a part and parcel of the State Guard, under the following order issued by Adjutant General Glenn:

"The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry shall hereafter be designated as an 'unattached company,' and will comply with all orders, regulations and laws governing the State Guard, except as specially exempted by act of the General Assembly of 1819."

In the above it will be observed that the company has forfeited none of its claims and rights vouchsafed to it by legislative enactment in 1819, and upon which, the right to select uniforms and other privileges, the company based its opposition and protest against accepting a uniform so obnoxious to the great majority of the rank and file of the company. Had this concession been made by Adjutant-General Glenn when the point was first raised, it is due the Independent Company to say that even an honorable withdrawal from the State Guard might and no doubt would have been averted. We advocated, however, at the time an honorable withdrawal on the part of the company, to any infraction, directly or indirectly, of its rights and privileges, and the wisdom of the OBSERVER and the company also has been vindicated in the amicable and highly satisfactory solution of the whole affair, as given above, and all is well, for we are glad that the company has again become a part of the State Guard as it were better for both. The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry is an organization of which all North Carolina might justly feel proud, and our boys will hail with delight the touch once more of elbow-to-elbow with their old comrades in arms if they do wear blue jackets, since the blue jacket business will be short lived in North Carolina.

Fayetteville Boys' Score Another Victory.

The Base Ball club crossed bats with the Wilmington Club at Carolina Beach Tuesday and came out victorious with a score of 4 to 0 in favor of Fayetteville, amid the wildest cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of congratulation. Hurrah for the Fayetteville boys.

Below we give the score:

SCORE.

Fayetteville,	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4
Wilmington,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

1st base hits, Fayetteville, 3; Wilmington, 1.
Earned runs, 0; two base hit, Stafford, 1.
Errors, Wilmington, 5; Fayetteville, 1.
Struck out by Stephens, 20; by White, 12.
Base on balls by Stephens, 0; by White, 3.
Pass balls, by Stafford, 0; by Harper, 2.
Stolen bases, Fayetteville, 4; Wilmington, 0.
Umpires, R. Davis and A. J. Pemberton.
Time of game, 2 hours.

Our Wilmington contemporaries are mistaken or a little previous in their surmise or assertion that Robert Stafford and Geo. Stephens, of Fayetteville, are "professionals;" they are natives of Fayetteville, and have simply been absent from the city—at school, though from the way they played we are not surprised that our Wilmington friends thought them professionals.

Maj. Duncan O'Hanlon Passes Quietly Aaway.

It is with sorrow that we announce this week the sudden and unexpected death of Maj. Duncan MacRae O'Hanlon, at his home near Point Caswell, Pender county, on Sunday morning last, July 10, 1892, in the 55th year of his age. Maj. O'Hanlon was a brother to our townsman, Maj. A. J. O'Hanlon; was a native of Fayetteville, highly esteemed by the entire community and leaves a widow with several children, and a host of life-long friends to mourn his death. By profession he was a civil engineer, and evidences of his skill and handiwork are everywhere apparent along the line of the great Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, stretching from the mountains to the sea-shore. By nature he was warm-hearted and generous, and made friends wherever he went. The remains were brought to Fayetteville on Monday morning and interred in Cross Creek cemetery, the funeral services being conducted from the Presbyterian church, by Rev. Mr. McDonald.

The Proposed Confederate Monument at Raleigh.

Many of our readers remember Henry Wyatt, the young soldier of the Edgecombe Company of the 1st (Bethel) Regiment, who was killed at Bethel. It is proposed to surmount the Confederate monument to be erected in the Capitol Square at Raleigh with a statue of Wyatt; and upon this the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The determination of the North Carolinians to erect in the Capitol Square at Raleigh another monument to the soldiers of that State who fell in the late war should receive the hearty sympathy and substantial encouragement of all our people. Especially should the movement arouse the interest of Richmonders, for the plan is to surmount the monument with a statue of Henry Wyatt, the first Confederate soldier *killed in battle*. Young Wyatt was, we believe, once a resident of Richmond, but was at home in North Carolina when the war broke out, and it was as a North Carolina soldier that he fought and died at Big Bethel."

Mutiny.

Jailer Clark was savagely attacked in the County jail here yesterday by James Cloggan, colored and dealt three severe blows on the head with a piece of iron inflicting painful and ugly wounds. Mr. Clark made one or two unsuccessful attempts to shoot, his pistol failing to revolve, but finally succeeded, with the assistance of a Mr. Bramble in conquering his assailant, after firing one shot which went wide of the mark.

People and their Movements.

Mr. George Underwood is at home for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fife leave this week for a seaside sojourn.

Mr. Jas. A. Moore left the city last week on a pleasure trip to Virginia.

Miss Hary Haigh has returned from an extended as well as pleasant trip North.

Mr. J. L. Prior, of Raleigh, an old Fayetteville boy, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. Albert Williams, of Wilmington, is on a visit to the family of Capt. A. B. Williams.

Messrs. A. G. Howell and A. J. Cook have returned from a pleasant visit to the western part of the State.

Misses Laura Banks, Rebecca Haigh and Laura Kyle left Fayetteville the past week for Piedmont Springs.

Mr. W. P. Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., an extensive stock dealer, spent a few days in Fayetteville the past week.

Dr. W. A. Lash, President of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and O. W. Carr, Esq., of Greensboro, were in the city Tuesday.

Capt. J. D. McNeill and C. B. Ledbetter will represent Fayetteville at the annual meeting of the State Fireman's Association in Asheville this week.

Capt. W. H. Pemberton, of the C. F. & Y. V., is spending his summer vacation this year at Saratoga, Coney Island and other popular northern resorts.

Mrs. Dr. J. A. Hodges has returned from Eureka Springs, where she spent several days pleasantly, imbibing the waters of this celebrated "fountain of youth."

Messrs. Mac. I. Matthews, Frank Thornton, Jr., and J. G. Hollingsworth left Tuesday evening for an outing at Carolina Beech, Wrightsville and Morehead city.

Miss Blanche Thornton is visiting friends in Richmond, Va., whence she goes to the Kaatskill mountains, in New York, to spend the remainder of her summer vacation.

Governor Holt appointed Capt. J. D. McNeill and Geo. A. O'Hanlon, of this city delegates from Fayetteville to the National Mining Congress which meets in Helena, Montana, this week.

Mr. R. S. Overby, of Laurinburg, spent the past week in Fayetteville, on a visit to his relatives here. His many old friends in Fayetteville will be glad to hear of his success in his adopted home.

PINKERTON'S HIRED ARMY.

Armed Thousands who can be Concentrated Anywhere.

New York World.

The "Pinkerton National Detective Ageney" has been a disturbing element in politics and legislation for several years. There is scarcely a State in the Union that has not been distracted by excitement over the delegated and assumed powers and privileges of the Pinkertons. In the manufacturing districts, at railroad centres, in the coal regions, the presence of Pinkerton forces has always been a menace to peace. No private concern has ever agitated a country to the extent that this detective agency has done. Legislative halls have rung with the eloquence of speakers denunciatory of the growing power of this agency. Orators have taken the stump, and in local political contests the Pinkertons have been made the issue of the campaign.

In the meeting places of the workingmen the agency was and still is as important and material a factor as wages. Organized labor has fought the great arm of monopolistic and syndicated employers with a persistency compelled by what it termed self-preservation.

ALLAN PINKERTON'S ORIGIN.

A poor Scotch lad came over here from Glasgow long before the war. By accident Allan Pinkerton, who was a cooper's hand in Elgin, Ill., was selected by the Sheriff of that county to discover and arrest a counterfeiter. He succeeded. That was the beginning of the mighty force of Pinkertons, an organization that has been characterized as a standing army of private myrmidons in a free country.

From a member of the Chicago police force Allan Pinkerton developed into the greatest detective of the age. He organized a war secret service, and some of his feats as a Government detective read like the romances of Gaboriau.

He was trusted by Lincoln, whose life he once saved; by Grant and the other generals of the Federal Army. And after the war, with the fame of his achievements as a basis, he returned to Chicago to found the organization which is now called upon in emergencies by corporations and individuals in every section of the land. The nucleus of the force, which by the events of yesterday may prove a potent issue in the approaching Presidential election, was germinated in a musty little office on La Salle street, Chicago. The headquarters of the gigantic organization are there yet.

Pinkerton detectives and operatives were soon scouring the country from end to end. They sought after murderers, embezzlers and forgers, but old Allan Pinkerton saw that there were more profitable means of employing his men than as mere detectives. His men became watchmen for banks, and then the vista of Pinkertonian possibilities widened. The "Pinkerton Preventive Watch" was established in Chicago. Small at first, it grew in numbers as the city grew, and its commercial and financial interests increased. At every block in the business district a Pinkerton policeman could be seen. They acted independently of the regular municipal police, and, though uniformed and armed, they were simply private watchmen, paid by the persons and corporations that employ them.

These men were regularly drilled, and in case of emergency could be made a very effective force. They were instructed to remember the emblem of the Pinkertons—an eye—and the motto, "We never sleep."

DELEGATED POWER TO HIS SONS.

Allan Pinkerton was getting old and he gave the direction of his rapidly spreading interests as a protective agency to his two sons, William A. and Robert A. The New York bureau was established and Robert came here to take charge of it. William, the elder brother, remained in Chicago. A similar institution to the "Pinkerton Preventive Watch" was established in Kansas City. They have no such enterprise in New York, or any of the Eastern cities.

These watchmen are distinct from the detectives or operatives. The latter number several hundred men and, with the watchmen, constitute a formidable army that can be mobilized at any particular spot in a very short time. The Pinkertons have agencies, with regular forces of men, in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver.

It has been charged that the Pinkertons kept a standing army of 35,000 men, but that is a gross exaggeration. It is true, though, that they can concentrate a force of 2,000 men at any point in the country on forty-eight hours' notice. The exaggerated estimate was probably founded upon the celerity with which Pinkerton operatives swooped down upon points where strikes were in progress. A company of 200 or 300 men wearing the Pinkerton badge might be in the Hocking Valley and simultaneously another of the same proportions in Albany, and still another in Chicago.

HOW THE PINKERTONS RECRUIT.

The means used by the Pinkertons to recruit their forces are simple, though they are surrounded, like everything else of the Pinkertons', with secrecy. A force such as they have at command could not be collected in a day or week. In the first place they advertise for men. They do this in all the cities where they have branches. An advertisement is inserted in the papers asking for able-bodied men with courage. Sometimes the phrase "those with army experince preferred" is added.

The applicants do not understand that they are to be engaged by the famous Pinkertons. The name of the advertiser is not inserted, only an address given. In New York the address is a building on lower Broadway, near the United States Express office. Here the Pinkertons have an entire upper floor and an armory. Winchester rifles, revolvers, policemen's clubs and uniforms are stored here and acceptable applicants are equipped. There is always on hand, kept available for emergencies, a well-drilled corps of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. When a man is accepted he is told off and instructed upon the duties he will have to perform. An experienced operative, usually an old and courageous detective, is placed in charge of the squad and he puts them through a few evolutions, sufficient to ground them in the rules of marching and maintaining a solid front. Military tactics are not carried to quite the extent they are in the metropolitan police, but a new man must acquire the fundamental principles. When the required number of men has been secured, the names of the other applicants, if they have answered the questions satisfactorily, are taken for future call. By that means, when demand is made on the Pinkertons for an extra force, they get the men by sending to the addresses of those who were told that they would get places when vacancies should arise.

Pinkerton operatives also visit the United States recruiting offices and get the men rejected by the regular army or the surplus of applicants. They also visit the large shipping offices to secure men who, when out of work, decided upon going to sea as a last resort. The recruits are always told to be careful and never draw their weapons except in the direst emergency. This instruction has proved worthless in numerous instances, and proves how dangerous it is to give even a quasi authority to a hot-headed and ignorant man who is also armed. Men who have been in the army are preferred because of the discipline they have undergone and their knowledge of firearms. Ex-policemen are also acceptable, but they must not be too old.

These men really have no authority to make arrests. They are not sworn in as constables or deputy sheriffs, except in a few cases, and are to all extents and purposes no more than private citizens. The new uniform placed upon them by the Pinkertons, when they are uniformed, invests them with no more police authority than a miniature captain's uniform on a United States officer's five-year-old son whold give the child privilege to exact salutes from the privates at a military post.

The swrewd and alert "Billy" and "Bob" Pinkerton understand human nature, especially that kind represented by an unorganized mob and a senseless rabble. They rest on the old common law doctrine of principal and agent, and the right of a man to defend his own property. Legislation has not frightened them, because they know that the corporations which ordinarily ask their services will fight their battles for them. And the corporations are licensed to engage police aid.

It is risky work that the Pinkerton soldiers have to undertake, as the Homestead affair shows. Their pay may or may not be commensurate. The Pinkertons never work upon contingencies. The offers of reward never attract them. Their operatives are paid by the day, according to circumstances. On a detective case the price is usually $10 a day for each detective and expenses. In instances like the Pennsylvania riot the price is an average of $8 a day, of which the man gets half. The Pinkertons furnish the outfits of the men, but the firm employing them must contribute the board. With 300 men at Homestead the expense of keeping such a force of Pinkerton janizaries on guard for any length of time is seen to be considerable even for a man like Andrew Carnegie, should arise.

CONGRESSMAN GRADY'S POSITION.

Representative Grady of this Congressional District, requests us to publish the following copy of a letter written by him to Col. Hill, of Duplin, which explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8th, 1892.

Col. W. E. Hill, Faison, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just had a pleasant chat with your son, who stopped here on his way to New York, on political conditions in your section, and he advised me to write you my views on the questions now agitating the minds of our people. I have concluded to follow his advice because I am certain that you feel as much anxiety as I do for our children and our State.

As to the general objects aimed at in the St. Louis platform I have no doubt that you and I agree; but we may not be entirely at one as to the methods of attaining these objects. Take the ownership of railways, for example, and let us compare opinions. Of the 57 railways in North Carolina, 35 made reports to the State R. R. Commissioner, in which we find that the managers and employes—not including attorneys, physicians and others who depend directly or indirectly on the railways for their support—number 11,772; and if the other 22 roads had reported, the number would doubtless reach 12,000. Now if the Congress should purchase these railways, the appointment of these 12,000 able-bodied voters would be thrown into the hands of the President of the United States, with the usual consequences that this number would be largely augmented just before elections; and uniting with all the other beneficiaries of Executive favor, they would constitute a dangerous political force in the State. They would exert a powerful influence in county and State conventions; and co operating with the vast army of their co-beneficiaries in all the other States—some of which have many times more railway employes than North Carolina—they would dictate the renomination and re-election of their benefactor; and we should soon prefer a hereditary monarchy to the intolerable corruptions of our elective system.

The spectacle of 134 Federal officers, as delegates, and 2,000 or 3,000, as strikers, forcing on their party at Minneapolis the renomination of Mr. Harrison, ought to warn us against the enlargement of the Executive patronage.

Those who undertake to fortify their advocacy of the Transportation plank, cite the fact that some European governments own and operate the railways in their dominions, and that the system works well. They forget, however, that in those countries there is no quadrennial election of the King or Emperor, inviting fierce and violent struggles for the retention of lucrative places.

The consequences flowing from government ownership of railways seem to have alarmed others as well as myself. The *Progressive Farmer*, of June 28th, advised the Omaha convention to "adopt the first two planks—finance and land,"—and leave out the Transportation plank; and the Omaha convention, itself, in its 3rd plank, says: " " "Should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under civil service regulations of the most rigid character so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes."

Now consider this dilemma: Many county Alliances, sub-Alliances and District Conventions have pledged themselves to vote for *no man* who does not accept the St. Louis platform and *every part of it*; and the candidate for President nominated by the People's Party is required to accept one of its most important planks *with a proviso*, while the organ of the party in North Carolina advises that that plank should be dropped altogether. Now how can these pledged people vote for Weaver?

The Omaha convention took substantially the position which I have maintained all the time. Amend the Constitution and have all Federal officers and employes elected by the people or selected by competitive examination—the members of the cabinet, the judges, &c., &c., down to the lowest paid laborer. Do this, and the way will be open for entering upon such reforms as the menace of Executive patronage deters us from now. There will have passed away the causes of bitter dissensions among our people.

I need not tell you that my warmest sympathies are with the unprotected and despised masses as against the protected and favored classes, but in seeking remedies I must be governed by my conscience and my best judgment. And if I cannot get all I want I will take the best I can get. The Federal despotism controlled by the plutocrats and their beneficiaries and henchmen, re-enforced by all the monarchists in the country, must be checked in its mad career, if civil liberty is to be preserved—or, rather, re-established—for our children. In order, however, to accomplish this for themselves, our people, in my judgment, must stand shoulder to shoulder. In their anger—justifiable, as it is—they must learn to exercise patience and tolerance, and maintain a prudent regard for the consequences of their actions. Suppose that, failing to do these things, the People's Party nominate nine candidates for Congress in North Carolina, and the "straight Democrats" do the same thing, there would be danger of having in the 53d Congress nine republicans from North Carolina to vote with the tyrants and plutocrats, and if other Southern States were equally unwise, Mr. Reed might carry out his threat made before the Americus Club in Pittsburg two years ago: "It seems to me that the only wise course is to take into Federal hands" the election of President and Representatives in Congress. "Let us cut loose from State elections, do our own registration, our own counting and our own certification." Mr Harrison urged this course in one of his messages, and the Minneapolis platform re-echoes the demand. The result of our dissensions, then, might be that we should be bound hand and foot by a tyrannical plutocracy, with no power to rescue ourselves.

These, my dear Colonel, are the views expressed to your son. I have given them to you at his request, and I beg you, if you can see things as I see them, to exert your influence for harmony among the people and against hasty and perhaps dangerous conduct. Trusting that the God of our fathers may guide us in the paths of safety.

I am truly your friend,

B. F. GRADY.

The Old Man Would Have His Joke.

Two boys, who owned a cattle farm out West, Christened it "Focus," at their sire's request; The old man thought it quite a good conceit, For there the sun's rays meet—(the sons raise meat!)

The lads prospered, and they and their families enjoyed the very best of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets were always found in their medicine-chest—the only positive cure for bilious and sick headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the bowels and stomach. Strictly vegetable, small, sugar-coated; only one required for a dose, and their action is gentle and thorough. The best Liver Pill on earth.

For Sale Cheap.

One Horse and Buggy; one 2 horse Carriage, new and made to order; 2 sets Harness and 2 Jersey Cows—registered stock. Apply to

July 14, 1892 tf FRANK THORNTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED.

A situation for coming school term, by a graduate of Baltimore Kindergarten Normal School. Apply at this office.

"KINDERGARTENER."

July 14, 1892—1t

Salem Female Academy,

SALEM, N. C.

The Oldest Female College in the South.

The 91st Annual Session begins September 1st, 1892. Register for last year 327. Special features:—**the Development of Health, Character and Intellect.** Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in **Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies.**

JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.

July 14, 1892—4tpd

FAIR NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, July 12, 1892.

By direction of the County Commissioners notice is hereby given that the names of all persons indebted to the State and County for Poll Tax for 1890 and 1891, and which have been returned as *taxes cost*, if not paid on or before August 15th, 1892, the said list will be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.

July 14, 1892—1m

Granville Institute,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.

PRINCIPALS:

Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College, Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore.

Instruction in English Branches, Latin, French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. Terms very moderate.

For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.

July 14, 1892. 2m

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH LOT OF LEMONS.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RECEIVED DAILY.
GAMBRIL'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, FINEST AND BEST, FOR SALE AT $3.00 PER SACK.
FINE AND FANCY GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
FREE DELIVERY EVERYWHERE in the CITY.
FRESH LOT of CAKES and CRACKERS just arrived at

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,
HAY STREET.

July 14, 1892. tf

New Crop Turnip Seeds,

ALL THE POPULAR VARIETIES,
—JUST RECEIVED BY—
H. H. HORNE.

July 7, 1892—1m

FOR RENT,

The Sheetz House on Hay street, with 7 or 8 rooms, nice yard, watered with fountain-head water, convenient to both depots and a desirable residence in many respects. Call on or address H. E. SHEETZ,

July 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of W. D. Jones & Co., composed of W. D. Jones, J. R. Hall and J. J. Hal has been dissolved by mutual agreement. The business will be continued by J. R. Hall.

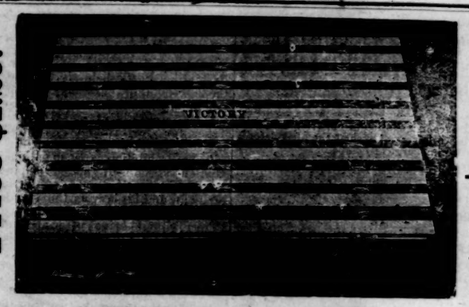
W. D. JONES & CO.

July 7, 1892—3w

Private School.

MISS ALICE MALLETT will open her school September 5th, 1892. She will receive not only all children, but will prepare pupils for the senior classes of the HIGH SCHOOLS of the State or elsewhere.

June 23, 1892—4t



Price $1.25. Price $1.25.

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

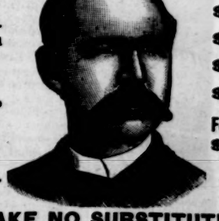
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—tf

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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At a Bargain---New and Fresh.

July 7, 1892—tf

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED.



There are many points to be observed in the purchase of FLOUR if you would get honest value for your money. The principal points are

Quality and Price.

These stand forth conspicuously in our

"PERFECTION,"

justly considered the most popular brand of flour on market, because the BEST and CHEAPEST.

SOLD BY

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 30, 1892.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy,

HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

Lawrence's Countersunk TOOTH BRUSHES.

EVERY BRUSH WARRANTED.

If bristles come out a new one is given. Every brush is made double, cemented and invariably gives satisfaction.

—A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED.—

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Northwest Corner Market Square,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 23, 1892—1m.



A Classical and Commercial School OF HIGH GRADE.

Elegant Buildings and thorough Equipments. Large patronage from all the Southern States. Beautiful and healthful situation in view of the mountains. Over **300** Students last year. Terms Reasonable.

Summer School (Business College Course) opens June 29.

Fall Term begins August 16.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address,

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Prins.,

OAK RIDGE, N. C.

July 7, 1892. 6t

CONVERT MONEY INTO BRAINS.

Wilborn's School, Walnut Cove Stokes County N. C., is the place to do this. Tuition $1.00 to $2.00; Board $7.00 to $9.00; Five Languages, Telegraph, Music, Business Course. The place for eastern boys and girls to find homes for health and cheap school. We have had ten years' experience. We will give you good discipline and thorough instruction. Ninety pupils last term.

JOHN W. WILBORN, A. B.,
Principal, Walnut Cove, N. C.

June 2?, 1892—2m

For Rent.

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to

G. H. HALL or
D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

Sale of Valuable Land by Commissioners.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at May Term, 1892, in a cause therein pending, in which M. W. McLean, Adm'r of C. E. Keith, is plaintiff, and A. P. Dickson, Adm'r of D. A. McDiarmid and others are defendants, the undersigned will, as Commissioners appointed by the Court, expose to sale, at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate in Cumberland County, viz: Two hundred acres, more or less, beginning at or near the Turnpike Road near the ford of a small branch, and running S. 20 E. 45 chains, then S. 50 W. 7 chains to Toney's Creek, then down the creek to the County line, then East as it is 38 chains to Patterson's line, then with it 10 E. 30 chains to his corner, then N. as another line, 26 chains to Ed. Shaw's line, then with it N. 85 W. 18 chains, then N. 30 W. 2 chains to the Turnpike Road, then with said road to the beginning, excepting 7½ acres in said boundaries owned by Mrs. M. J. McLean. Said land will be sold subject to the right of Mrs. Mary E. McDiarmid to dower therein, unless said dower shall have been previously allotted to her.

Place of sale: On the premises.

Time of sale: Wednesday, August 10th, 1892, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: One-half cash and note with approved security for balance, payable December 1st, 1892, title retained until last payment. For further particulars address Dr. A. P. Dickson, Vollers, N. C.

A. P. DICKSON,
MRS. MARY E. McDIARMID,
N. W. McLEAN,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville,
DOUGLASS & SHAW, Carthage,
Attorneys.

July 7, 1892—ts

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleas, Alternanthereas, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.

June 16, 1892—tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Prohibitionists.

At the sixth national convention of the Prohibition Party, held at Cincinnati on the 29th–30th ult., ex-Congressman General John Bidwell, of California, was nominated for President, and Dr. Cranfil, of Texas, for Vice-President. The following is the platform adopted:

"The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government, and his law as the standard to which business enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles.

"The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch-enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this tariff, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy. We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of government should be exerted to secure this result. No party that fails to recognize the nature of this issue in American politics is deserving of the support of the people.

"No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

"The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded. No individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase in proportion to population. We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold. Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff on or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying the burden on what the people possess instead of upon what they consume. Railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

"Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen. No resident aliens should be allowed to acquire land in this country and we favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

"Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals. All men should be protected by law in their right to one day of rest in seven. Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

"Speculatiors in margins, the cornering of grain, money and products and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suppressed. We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders, as faithless to the principles of the illustrious leaders of the past, to whom they do homage with the lips, as recreant to the 'higher law,' which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of enlightened, progressive patriotism.

"The protest against the admission of 'moral issues' into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is the one conspicuous failure of American politics follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike of cities under Republican and Democratic rule. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations, and both are alike guilty. Each protests, when out of power, against infraction of the civil service laws, and each, when in power, violates those laws in letter and in spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in the administration of public affairs."

To this was added, from the minority report, the following:

"Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our entire land."

This additional plank was once voted down, along with the balance of the minority platform, but its failure came near causing a large number of delegates to abandon the convention, and it was reconsidered and added to the platform as adopted.

The free coinage plank was stricken out by the convention by a vote of 596 to 335.

E. J. Wheeler was the North Carolina representative on the Platform committee; and J. A. Stikleather and T. P. Johnson were placed upon the National committee.

A Replica of the Siamese Twins.

That strange freak of nature known as "the Siamese twins" has, it appears, been repeated in Orissa. The "Orissa twins" are described as two little Uriya girls of about five summers old. When last heard of they were leaving by steamer for England on their way to the world's Fair at Chicago. They are, it is stated, firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When they were in early infancy at Hoapare, in the interior of Orissa, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The story is that the father's first impulse was to seperate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tehsildar of the district, however, intervened. Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is reported to be now steadily growing rich. The Siamese twins Chang and Eng, were it will be remembered, and the male sex. They were born in 1811 and died in Surry county, near Mt. Airy within two hours of each other in January, 1874.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Feb'y 14, 1889.

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

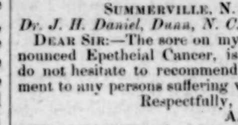
DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy *via* the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
Mount Airy, N. C.

June 9, 1892—tf

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $40."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

H. H. H.

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

STOVES.

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

LIME, LATHS, NAILS,

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

June 23, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN



Marble and Granite Monuments,

Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	July 2
CROATAN	Saturday,	July 9

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	July 2
PAWNEE	Saturday,	July 9

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	June 28
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	July 5

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

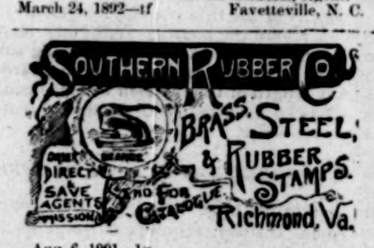
FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 24, 1892—tf



Aug 6, 1891—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES,
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*

July 30, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MACRAE.

Jan'y 1, 1891. tf



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect June 26th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 10 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 55 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 30 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 10 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 18 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 50 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 45 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 25 "
2 58 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've	N & W Jt.-Walnut C.	A've	1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've	N & W Jt-Walnut C.	Le've	2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave	3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 20 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 40 a. m
9 25 "	"	Maxton	"	6 30 "
8 57 "	"	Red Springs	"	7 02 "
8 13 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 43 "
7 56 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
5 40 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	9 10 "
4 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	10 00 "
4 25 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	10 .5 "
3 10 "	Leave	Stokesdale	"	12 15 p. m.
2 00 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	1 05 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. [illegible]
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	[illegible]
Leave Wilson	*2 [illegible] "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 2[illegible] "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 [illegible] "	7 4[illegible] "
Leave Warsaw	[illegible] "	[illegible]
Leave Magnolia	[illegible] "	8 4[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	[illegible] P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. [illegible], Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	[illegible] 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 [illegible] A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M, Kinston 7:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:10 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co , N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

April 21, 1892—3m

DR. BOYKIN'S

WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.

MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

June 23, 1892—8w

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,

MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.

May 26—3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,

Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. Hurt,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
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POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given
Address
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Orders solicited from abroad
WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicant. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

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CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

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"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY

SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

☞ We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,

SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, SR., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.

January 21, 1892—tf



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

January 15, 1891.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 177[illegible]

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent,

The Premier Flour of America

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 23, 1891.